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To the Author of the INDEPENDENT LONDON JOURNAL.

SIR,

THE Errors of good and great Men are so frequent, and the very best and carefulest are so much liable unto them, that large Allowances shou'd always be made, for Prejudices, wrong Education, Misapprehension, and all the common Sources of Mistake. In each of the great Professions, and indeed wherever much Knowledge and Exactness is expected, there will always be Ground for Excuses, and very few, if any, can arrive at such a Degree of Perfection as not to stand in need of them. Happy they that are liable to the fewest Mistakes! and such as are so, will always be readiest to make the greatest Allowances to others.

THE Laws of this Land are now grown so very numerous; and the Judgments pass'd in the King's Courts are of such Weight, that they are made the true Interpreters of the Law, even in some Cases where they are not very strictly consistent with the Letter of it. Hence it is, that a very laborious and careful Collector, or Reader, may in many Cases be easily mistaken in his Judgment, about the true Extent and precise Meaning of a Statute. The Chances of Mistake are so much greater still, where, besides the *Acts of Parliament* relating to any Subject, there are whole Bodies of *other Laws* to be compared; not only the *Practice of Courts*, and their *Judgments* are to be known, but *Records* from all Parts are to be searched, and the Rules of *Common, Canon, and Civil Law* are to be collected and laid down. Shou'd therefore any Man attempt a *Code*, or *Digest* of the Statutes, Constitutions, Canons, Rubricks, Articles, &c. of the Church of England, and in so great a Work be guilty of some Mistakes; may should he be guilty of some Mistakes of Consequence; the Goodness of the Design ought to atone for some Imperfections, and so laborious an Attempt should be an allowed Excuse for some Slips. In this Case every good-natur'd Man will make great Allowances for Errors; nor will he exact too rigorously a never-failing Judgment, or Memory.

BUT the Case is somewhat altered, when instead of collecting *Facts*, and reporting them faithfully, an Author is laying down *Principles*, and endeavouring to propagate them. The Omission of a *Fact*, or the *Misrepresentation* of it, may argue an Imperfection in an Historian; but to lay down a wrong Principle is to put a false Rule into the Reader's Hands, and to mislead him in virtue of such Rule in every Action which he compares by it.

I was led into these Reflexions by the Perusal of a late Book, entitled, *An Examination of the Scheme of Church-Power laid down in the CODEX JURIS ECCLESIASTICI ANGLICANI*. A Book! which has met with general Approbation; and is certainly wrote with great Decency, and Propriety; and in which the Author has considered several Questions of the utmost Importance, "where the Honour of our Constitution, the Prerogatives of the Crown, and the Rights of the Legislature are concerned."

THE CODEX itself was published about Twenty-two Years ago: and it must be own'd that it has not occasioned any manner of

Controversies till of late. A laborious Work! And some have call'd it, *The best Book that hath been written on the Subject it treats, since the Reformation: A Work which must ever be considered as a Standard by all competent Judges*. Whence then is it, that so much Disgust should be now taken against it, when the Book has stood without any Publick Mark of Censure upon it for so many Years?

MIGHT I presume to conjecture at the Reason of this, I shou'd say, That it was not because the same Faults had not been seen or observ'd before now; it was not that the Tendency of them was not heeded or regarded: for I am persuaded the Principles of it were fully seen, and the Consequences of them are indisputable in themselves. But as Consequences are often denied by them that maintain the Premises; and Men themselves are generally better than many of their Principles would lead them to be; it was hoped, and wish'd, and expected, that so it would prove in the present Instance. And if *Fact*, and better Notions should lead a Man to Actions contrary to, or inconsistent with, a Set of Notions which he had once imbibed, he would have been thought to have changed his Sentiments; and no one would ever have rais'd any Controversy about this Matter: They would have cover'd the Faults by the Goodness of the Design; and have excus'd any Oversight by the Variety of the Things collected, and the general Usefulness of the Undertaking.

I make no Question, but that those who have openly express'd their Dislike of some Principles in the *Code*, would have been as ready to cover the Faults of it, or to have concealed any Failings in it, as Those who are now so willing to defend it; had they had any Grounds to believe a Change of Sentiments in its Author. 'Tis very easy to urge, and I doubt not, it would have been said—May he not have altered his Notions in the Compass of Twenty-two Years? What if he did Twenty-two Years ago plead for the *Divine Right* of our Spiritual Jurisdiction? What, if he did at that time espouse the Zeal of Archbishop *Bancreft*; and was desirous that "all Prohibitions" against Proceedings in the Spiritual Courts "should issue out from the *Chancery* alone, and not from either the *King's-Bench* or *Common-Pleas*?" What if he was then against having any of the *Nobility*, or *Common-Law Judges*, to be join'd with "the Bishops and Clergy in the Court of *Delegates*." What if he thought the Knowledge and Experience "of Spiritual Persons in Spiritual Matters to be so much superior" to that of others, that therefore they alone should be the Judges of all such Causes? What if he did plead for the "*whole-some Discipline*" of Canonical Purgation; or has intimated that the Loss of That has contributed to that "unusual Boldness and Openness with which Lewdness, and other Immoralities have reigned and do reign in this Nation?" Nay, what if he has contended, that "no Bills concerning Religion, should be preferr'd or receiv'd into the H. of Parliament, unless the same should first be considered and lik'd by the Clergy?" It must be own'd, that once he "was willing that a Compensation for *Personal Tithes* which have been substracted from the Clergy should be made, and that he has contended for a rigorous Exercise of Ecclesiastical Discipline; and a great Enlargement

of Church-Power: But if he did contend for these Things *Two and Twenty Years* ago, why should so much Outcry be made now; when perhaps he may, in some or all these Points, have changed his Sentiments, and may have been induced to think, as common Reason dictates?

BUT the Case seems very much to be altered, when no grounds are given for Imagination, that a Man has altered his Notions: And should a Time come, when a Man of bad Notions shall monopolize all Church Power, (a Time which never can happen under so good an Administration as the present;) but should ever the Time come, when a Man, who is known to abet Principles inconsistent with the Liberties of Mankind shall monopolize all Church Power, it behoves every one that sees or regards the Consequences of such Principles, to look to themselves and to the common Interests. Should ever any memorable Instance of Conduct appear, which may serve as a practical Commentary to explain the Theory that any Man has avowed: Should any remarkable *Opposition* to any one arise which would naturally and obviously explain the Tenets abetted: Should ever open *Acts* appear perfectly consonant to Principles; it is impossible then to suspect or imagine any change of Sentiment: And then to talk of a Book's having been published Twenty or Thirty Years before; and the making That a Plea in behalf of any Man, would be so thin a Disguise, that the meekest Child would be able to see through it. He that has many Years ago openly profess'd his Sentiments to exclude from common Favours all such as he has MARKED out, and now declares himself determined to keep THAT DOOR shut, and acts agreeably to such Declarations, ought to expect to have his Principles canvass'd; he ought to expect to have his Principles and his Actions set together; he must be contented to have his Books examined, his Conduct scrutinized, and every Step weigh'd in the Balance of Reason; and if he is suspected by a People, jealous of Liberty, or not trusted by them, he must find the Foundation in his own Conduct.

IT is urged, and urged again, that the Book before us has lain uncancelled these *Two and Twenty Years*; and a Reason of this is now demanded. Tell the Man that argues thus, that the Book is a voluminous Book; of considerable Price; not in many Hands, excepting such whose Power and Dominion it was calculated to serve. It does not follow, that because it has lain dormant *Twenty Two Years*, that therefore the Book is not prejudicial to the Civil Interests of Mankind; that it is not hurtfull to their Liberties; that it is not calculated to enlarge an Unscriptural Spiritual Dominion. Tell him, that it does not follow, that many have not seen the Mischiefs which would arise from the Principles of it, were they to be followed into Practice. Tell him, that Length of Time does not convert that which is Bad in it self into Good; nor does it make it less necessary, or less expedient to examine it: Nay, its lying so long unexamined, may be a very good Reason for examining it more accurately; for with some it may be taken as an Argument of Perfection, that no one has attempted to confute it. So that it is not a Reason for not refuting a Book, that it has passed unrefuted for *Two and Twenty Years*; but, on the contrary, it is a very strong one for shewing the Mistakes of an

Author.



Author, when so long Experience has had no Influence to induce him to change his Sentiments; and when it is seen how strongly such Principles continually operate upon the Author himself.

I am, SIR, Yours, &c.

PHILANGLUS.

N. B. *We have received another Letter from the Author of the Defence of the Plain Account of the Sacrament, occasion'd by the Preface to the Second Edition of the Remarks; which shall be publish'd in our next.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the Spanish Camp before Mirandola, Sept. 1. THE Garrison of Mirandola having no Powder to go on with their Defence, demanded at last to capitulate yesterday; but the Count de Maceda gave the Commander to understand, that he and his Garrison must surrender themselves Prisoners of War, to which they have submitted, and the same Day our Grenadiers took Possession of the Place.

Vienna, Sept. 3. Count Konigsberg's Departure for Tyrol is put off; and the Count de Knevenhuller at present commands the Imperial Army in that Province. The 5000 Russians arrived in Bohemia, are to Winter there, it being too late in the Year for them to Winter at Home. 'Tis reported that Prince Eugene will send a considerable Body to the Moselle, to execute some grand Design.

Upper Rhine, Sept. 10. There goes a Report, that the Count de Belleisle has Orders to repair to Munsterthal, with a Body of 20,000 Men, to cover Lorraine.

LONDON.

They write from Hanover, that the Baron d'Ayla, Master of the Horse to the Prince of Orange, who was lately introduced to his Majesty at Herrenhausen, and presented a Letter to him on the Part of his Highness, is to execute a Commission relating to the Succession to the Principality of Nassau Seigen, which his Highness claims, and is opposed in his Pretensions by the Prince of Nassau Dillemburg. The Prince of Nassau Siegen died a small Time ago.

The Right Hon. the Lord Harrington will leave Hanover some Days before his Majesty, in order to have a Conference with his Excellency Mr. Walpole at the Hague, and jointly execute a Commission with their High Mightinesses the States-General.

In the London Article of the Utrecht Gazette is the following Paragraph: "The Emperor is said to have wrote a Letter to the King at Hanover, with these remarkable Expressions; *That from the Knowledge he has of his Majesty's Wisdom, and constant Vigilance for the Preservation of the Balance of Power in Europe, he leaves himself, and the Interests of his House entirely to his Prudence and Care. That he has already found the Success of his good Offices, in the favourable Disposition his Majesty has inspired into the Elector of Bavaria; and whether in a Continuance of the War, or in any attempts for a Peace, he should wholly place his own Security, and that of the Empire, in the Understanding and generous Endeavours of his Majesty.*"

This Letter is said to be what the News formerly mentioned the Emperor to have writ with his own Hand in his Closet, and to have dispatched in Person by a Courier to the King.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Sept. 16. N. S.

'Twas formerly mention'd, that the Elector of Bavaria had sent the Count his Natural Brother to Paris, to execute a secret Commission with his Most Christian Majesty. We have now learned, that this Commission consisted in declaring to that Court, that his Electoral Highness being briskly press'd by the Emperor's Friends, could no longer avoid taking one Part or other; and that before he came to any Resolution, it was necessary for him to know his Majesty's Intentions, and whether he might really, and *bona fide*, depend upon the Succour which had been so long and so often promis'd him, and in what that was to consist?

'Tis said the Count, for once, answered honestly to all these Questions, and told him, that in the present Crisis, France could not think it proper to tie her self down to any new Engagement, and expose her self to the Risk of acting a Second Part of the Scene of Dantzick, and that the Elector might therefore follow his Inclinations. There is not the least Doubt made here but that his Electoral Highness is sincerely brought over to the Emperor, and that a Treaty is negotiating for taking off his Hands 15000 Men, the Troops which he had rais'd upon the fallacious Promises of his former Allies, being actually become a Burthen to him.

Amongst the many Advantages which the Emperor may promise himself from the Acquisition of this new Friend, are the following, as, 1st. That the Apprehensions of intestine Troubles in the Empire, from the Conduct of his Electoral Highness, cease. 2dly. That a new Voice in the Diet is gain'd over. 3dly. The reasonable Hopes that the Elector of Cologne will immediately follow his Brother's Steps. 4thly. That his Imperial Majesty, instead of employing a Body of Troops to watch the Elector, will draw a Reinforcement from him. And, 5thly. That what has happen'd to his Highness, will let the other Princes see, as in a Glass, what Confidence they may place in the Promises of a certain Foreign Court.

A Report is current here, that the Marquis de Fencelon has within these few Days acquainted their High Mightinesses Deputies, that his most Christian Majesty could not for ever take upon himself the Affairs which concern equally his Allies, and that the Mediating Powers must for the future apply themselves severally to all the Three Courts. This unexpected Declaration has spread an universal Alarm, and in short Men begin to think, in good earnest, that our Neutrality with France for the Netherlands can have no Efficient Security in it, since we may be exposed to the Pleasure of Spain; and if the Enemy takes us unprovided, France will say, Who can help it? 'Tis not I that molest you. This Declaration will likewise render all future Negotiations very difficult and slow.

They write from Malaga the 30th ult. N. S. That the Tangier Row Boats had taken and carried in a Dutch Dogger with Corn from Holland, for Genoa and Leghorn; and a Scots Ship with Provisions from Ireland. But that the latter, by the Basha's Order was immediately released; who declared he was determined not to break the Peace with Great Britain.

Whitehall, Sept. 6. Her Majesty has been pleas'd to direct Letters Patent to pass the Great Seal, containing a Presentation of Samuel Domet, Clerk, to the Vicarage of Bovey Tracy in the County of Devon and Diocese of Exeter, void by the Death of Samuel Maynard.

On Sunday last the Rev. Dr. Burrel preached at Kensington before her Majesty, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses Amelia and Carolina: And it being the first Sunday in the Month, there was no Sermon preached before their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cumberland and the young Princesses.

The same Day her Majesty and the Royal Family took the Holy Communion by the Hands of the Rev. Dr. Maddox, Dean of Wells, and Clerk of the Closet.

On Monday next, his Majesty's Yachts, as also a Convoy of Men of War, will sail for Holland, to wait the Arrival of his Majesty from Hanover.

On Thursday Morning his Grace the Duke of Dorset, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by her Grace the Duchesse, the Right Hon. the Earl of Middlesex, Member of Parliament for East-Grinstead; the Lord John Sackville Member of Parliament for Tamworth; the Lord George Sackville, who returned last Week from his Travels, and the Lady Caroline Sackville, their Graces's Sons and Daughter, and several other Gentlemen, set out for Park-gate, in order to embark there in one of his Majesty's Yachts for Dublin, to assist at the Parliament, which meets the 7th of October next.

There is now an American Aloe in the Gardens of Mrs. Stephens of Epfom in its full Bloom, shooting out 160 Branches, and is 13 Foot high, has been in the Garden above 40 Years, and is

allowed by the Curious, who daily resort to see it, inferior to none of that kind: The Fellow Plant bloom'd two Years ago.

Their Graces the Duke and Duchesse of Richmond having been intreated by some Persons of Distinction to bring with them from Paris some of the Brocades and Silks most in Vogue there, we are assur'd their Graces have excus'd themselves on that Head, being determin'd to follow the Example of the Queen, in encouraging the English Manufactures: Her Majesty and the Princesses have lately renew'd their Declaration, That they will never wear any thing but what is made in England, and have publickly intimated it to the Lords and Ladies of the Court to do the same. 'Tis assur'd that all the fine Cloaths making against his Majesty's Birth-day, are entirely of the British Manufactures.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough is raising a large and spacious Mount in Windsor Forest, which, when finish'd, will command a very large and beautiful Prospect around it.

Letters from Madrid mention, that Orders are gone to Cadiz for the Flotilla's sailing, and that it was to be convoy'd by ten Men of War as far as the Canary Islands.

On Wednesday Mr. Davis, the Under-Clerk of Allhallows the Great in Thames Street, and Mr. Grimes, the Under Beadle of Dowgate Ward, having drank Punch very freely at a House in Champion Lane, went afterwards to the Hoop and Branch of Grapes in Thames Street, where the former drank three Gills of Brandy, and died on the Spot; the latter drank two, and is dangerously ill.

Last Monday Night at 7 o'Clock, as Farmer Rhoads, near Kingston, was going home, he was met on Putney-Common by two Highwaymen, who fell into Discourse with him, and pretended that they were going to Kingston; and before they had rode half a Mile, the Farmer said he had been to London to sell a Quarter of Wheat, and that the Markets being so very low, he was forced to sell it, tho' very good, at 28 Shillings per Quarter; upon which one of them replied, that he was glad of that, because they wanted his Money, and then robbed him of 12 l. and made off towards the Common.

A Letter, subscribed Tob. Swill, dated London the 19th of August last, having been received by Edward Boughton, Esq; directed to him at Cawston in the County of Warwick, threatening him if he did not comply with what was therein mentioned in less than a Week, he himself, his House, Out buildings, Cattle, Corn and Fish-Ponds, should be utterly destroy'd: Her Majesty has been pleas'd to promise her most gracious Pardon to any Person who shall discover his Accomplices in writing or sending the said Letter. — And as a further Encouragement to such Discovery, Mr. Boughton has promis'd a Reward of Twenty Guineas, and his Grace the Montagu another of Thirty Guineas.

Sunday Morning about Nine o'Clock, a Servant of Mr. Byfield's, a great Scarlet Dyer in Gravel Lane, Southwark, having some Words with a Stranger passing by, they went to Boxing; and Mr. Byfield's Man having the better of the Battle, whilst they were both down, the Stranger privately stabbed him in the Breast, of which he died on the Spot: In the Confusion the Byfielders were in, not knowing till too late that the Wound was given, the Murderer made off unknown, and unpursued for a good while; and when they did pursue, they found that the Villain had gone a-crofs the Water at Paris Garden Stairs, and got clear off.

Yesterday Night some Rogues attempted to break into the back Part of the Duke of Bedford's House in Bloomsbury; but the Servants, who were left to take Care of it, hearing them, discharg'd a Blunderbuss, which alarming the Porter he took his Fire-Arms and the two Malliffs that were in the Court-Yard and went to their Assistance; but the Rogues escap'd by a small Ladder which they brought with them over the Garden Wall into the long Field leading to Tottenham Court.

Last Week some Rogues attempted to rob the Earl of Wilmington's House at Chiswick; they had made a practicable Breach, but were overheard as they were going to enter it, so made their Escape through the Garden.

Know then, *Holy Father*; and let the Conclave of *Cardinals* know; and let all Your *Whole Church* know; and let the *Universal World*, wherefoever Your *Missionaries* are dispersed, Know, That King *GEORGE* now wears the *Crown* of these *Realms*; that the *Electors* of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*, is now *KING* of *Great-Britain*; that the *Protestant Branches* of Our *Royal Family*, have, in *Him*, begun to take place; that the *Limited Succession*, so hateful to Your *Friends*, is now, not only in the dead *Letter* of our *Laws*, but in *Possession*; that *He* is come to our *Wishes*, *Safe*, and *Untouch'd* by the *Dangers* of *Land*, or *Sea*; that *He* is not only come, but is come attended by His *Royal Son*, from whom We engage to Our selves the *Imitation* of his *Father's* *Vertues*, and the *Continuance* of our *Happy State*; that *He* is surrounded with a *Numerous Young Family*, who raise the *Delight*, and *Expectation*, of all who see *Them*; with That *Princess*, at the *Head* of *Them*, who, if we may judge from her *Past*, *Unequal'd*, *Conduct*, seems destin'd, and reserv'd, by *Heaven*, for the true *Interest*, and *Glory*, of the *Protestant Cause*: A *Cause*, which, (as far as the *Nature* of *Human Affairs* gives *Leave*,) now promises *Her*, in *Gratitude*, One *Earthly Crown*, in *Recompence*, for that *Other*, which *Her* *Great Soul* formerly sacrificed to it; and assures *Her* of a *Heavenly* one hereafter, whatever becomes of the *Images* of *Greatness* in this *State*.

Forgive me, that I repeat it; King *GEORGE* now *Fills* the *THRONE* of *Great-Britain*: and, believe me, notwithstanding all the *Intelligence* of your *Friends*, from hence, (who are ever *writing*, only what themselves *wish*;) believe me, I say, *He* hath no *Thoughts* of *Leaving Us*. His *Heart*, and *Soul*, is with *Us*: And *He* hath too much *Greatness* of *Mind*, to be moved, either by the *Brutal Insults*, or the *Bafe Misrepresentations*, of his *Enemies*, to any *Thing*, but what is *Great*, and *Becoming*. *He* feels, *He* hath the *Riches*, and the *Courage*, of the *Nation*, on his *Side*. *He* sees Himself surrounded by *True Friends*, as well as *Patriots*, at *Court*. The *Coollest Heads*, and the *Warmest Hearts*, are in His *Service*. And *He* is blessed with a *First Parliament*, whose *Affections*, and *Passions*, are *His*; engaged in *His Cause*; and inflamed with a *Zeal* for *His Glory*, and *Interest*, which are *One* with their own *Happiness*. And what hath *He* to fear, thus guarded without; and possess'd within, of *Every Thing*, that can *Recommend* a *Prince* to the *Love* of a *People*?

I can only attempt to give You some faint *Idea*, of what *HE* is, and what We enjoy.

To see *Him*, is to love *Him*. Never was so much *Integrity*, and so much *Constancy*, and so much *Sweetness*, compos'd together, and express'd in *Features*. *He* hath the *Dignity* of the *Prince*, temper'd with the *Ease* and *Affability* of the *Gentleman*. His *Religion*, is *Christian Vertue*, without *Bigotry*. *Justice*, and *Beneficence*, are All the *Arts* of *Government*, which *He* desires to *know*: and in these, *He* excels, Enough to make *Him* the *Delight* of *Mankind*. The *Wisdom* of *Integrity*, in the *Publick Administration*, is now going to shew itself, to the *Senses* of the *World*, to be vastly *Superior* to all the mean *Artifices* of *Falseness*, and *Cunning*; and to diffuse its *Blessings*, to *Present*, and *Future Generations*.

If You would know, whether this *View* of *Happiness*, be any *Thing* more than *Imaginary*; Ask His *Subjects*, in *Germany*, *How He governed*, when His *Will* was His *Law*? Enquire, *Whether He did not then think Himself bound to Observe the Great Law of Nature*? and, *Whether Justice*, and *Beneficence*, were not the *Measure* of His *Administration*? Or else, only ask them, *Why they took Leave of Him*, at *Parting*, with *Floods of Tears*? *Why they followed Him*, with the *Tokens* of *Universal Sorrow*, and with all the *Signs of Distress*, at such a *Separation*? And then judge, whether it would not be very *unjust*, in *Us*, not to conclude, That *HE*, who hath been tried by *Arbitrary Power*, and Governed with *Justice*, and *Goodness*, when His *Will* was the *Law* of His *Government*; will now be determined, by the same *Justice*, and *Goodness*, to make our *Law*, His *Will*; and to carry our *Legal Happiness*, to a *Height*, unknown in *Former Ages*; and to place it, if possible, out of the *Reach* of all *future Danger*?

How could I dwell upon this *Subject*, did I not fear it would be too *troublesome* to Your *Holiness*?

In the midst of all this, I know, You have *Comfortable Stories*, sent You, of the *Difficulties*, and *Discouragements*, *He* meets with. I confess it. *He* hath *Great Difficulties* to encounter. But then, *He* hath a *Great Soul*, to combat them; and an *unshaken Firmness* of *Mind*, to go through them, with *Glory*.

I am not going to dissemble, in this *Point*. The *Agents* for Your *Church*, and Those, amongst *Us*, who constantly go, *Hand in Hand*, with *Them*, have, without *Mercy*, embarrass'd the *Affairs* of the *Nation*. It requires a *Wisdom*, an *Application*, a *Dexterity*, a *Perseverance*, almost more than *Human*, to rectify so many *Disorders*, and *Confusions*, as have been introduced. All these, *He* comes prepared to *Exert*, to *Save*, and *Establish Us*.

I confess, Many are the *Obstacles*, and *Discouragements*, *He* hath already experienced: The *Fierceness* of a *False Religious Zeal*, kindled, and fomented, by Your *Emissaries*, into *Fury*; the *Madness* of *Rabbles*, incensed by *Those*, who can have no *Security*, but in *Confusion*; the *Invectives* of some *Pulpits*, insinuating the *vilest Falshoods* into the *Minds* of the *Populace*, and giving the *Lie*, in the *Face* of the *Sun*, to all former *Professions* of a *Sincere Good-Will* to His *Interest*.

Nay, it is hardly *credible*, what I could relate to You, of the *Usage* *He* hath receiv'd from *Those*, who, most of all, would, in *Time*, have found the *want* of *Him*, had *He* not Succeeded to This *Crown*.

One of the first *Complements*, *He* received from His most *Famous University*, was a particular *Mark of Respect*, by the *Unanimous Vote* of That *Learned Body*, given to a *Man*, whom *He* had, with *Displeasure*, dismiss'd from His *Service*; and whom, Your *Friend*, the *Pre-tender*, had *He* been *King* here, would have distinguish'd, long ago, with *Honours*, for all his *Hearty Services* to the *Popish Cause*, in *Ireland*.

But, can this be a *Wonder* to His *Majesty*, when *He* once knows, that His very *Title*, and *Succession* to His *Crown*, was a *Disputed Point*, between an *Oxford Decree*, and an *Act of Parliament*; that *He* now possesses His *Crown*, against the *Solemn Decree* of That *Learned Body*; and a *Decree*, which still hangs up, to the *View* of the *World*, unrepcaled, as an *Open Testimony* of the *Tender Regards*

of *Those* who own it, to His *Cause*, and of the *Sincerity* of their *Hearts*, in *Adjuring* the *Popish Line*?

And from the *Members* of His *other University*, what hath *He* received? If *Violent*, and *Tumultuous Riots*, beyond what almost any other *Parts* of his *Kingdom* have seen, be a *Distinguishing Mark* of *Affection*, and *Good-Will*: They have given it *Him*, beyond all doubt.

I confess, this hath been some *Part* of his *Publick Reception*. The *Noise* of those *Pulpits*, to which the *Word of God*, and of *Peace*, have been long *Strangers*; The *Affronts* of the *Universities*, those *Two Bright Luminaries* of the *World of Literature*; The *Riots* of the *Learned*; and the *Tumults* of the *Unlearned*; The *Insinuations* of the *Cunning*, and the *Mirth* of the *Witty*; the *Passions* of the *Weak*, and the *Rage* of the *Disappointed*; the *Fears* of the *Guilty*, and the *Hopes* of *Those* who have nothing to *lose*: all, under the *Conduct* and *Management* of the *Friends* of the *Pre-tender*, and the *Emissaries* of Your *Church*, have played their *Part* to *Perfection*; and, by the *Loudness* of their *Clameurs*, have put the *Air* around *Us*, into some *Sort* of *Commotion* and *Disorder*.

But, be assured, this is all the *Advantage*, You, and your *Friends*, can reap from it. The *Disadvantage* is to come. These *Disorders* are well understood to be the *Bold Efforts* of *Guilt*, and *Despair*, united: into which, many *Ignorant*, or *Well-meaning*, *People*, have been, *unwarily*, led. But the *Contrivers*, and *Directors*, of them all, find no *Issue* from them, answerable to their *Designs*.

The whole *Conduct* of the *Machine* was plainly intended, to make *themselves*, and their *Party*, look terrible to a *King*, just come amongst us; and so, to affright, and force, *Him* into their *Measures*, *Whom* they took to be as *weak* as *themselves*.

But, as *He* hath found, that all their *Noise*, and *Violence*, could not secure a *House of Commons* to their *Wishes*: So *He* is now convinced, by *Themselves*, and their whole *Procedure*, of what *He* had too much *Justice* to believe of *Them*, till this *Experience* hath put beyond doubt; that *They*, who talk loudest of *Allegiance*, or *Passive Obedience*, mean it to *Another*, and not to *Him*; and understand it to be a *Duty* for *Others*, and not for *Themselves*.

They are, generally, the *same Set* of *Men*, who have, of late *Years*, never talk'd of *Non-Resistance*, but in order to bring a *Scandal* upon the late *Revolution*, and the *Great Instrument* of it, King *WILLIAM*: The *Same*, who alone have all the *Disturbances*, and *Tumults*, in these *Parts*; to answer for, through the last *Twenty six Years*: The *Same*, who, after having by *Flatteries*, and *Professions* of *Passive Obedience*, deceived Your *Unfortunate Friend*, King *James II.* into those *Fatal Measures*, which ruined *Him*; opposed, and crush'd, all the *Great Designs* of his *Successor*, *Whom* They invited over, merely to save *Him* from *Practising*, *Themselves*, that *Beloved Doctrine*, which They are never weary of *Recommending* to their *Neighbours*: The *Same*, in one word, who, in their several *Places*, and *Stations*, have planted themselves in a *direct* and settled *Opposition*, to every *Step* which hath conducted His *Present Majesty* to the *Throne*.

[To be continued.]